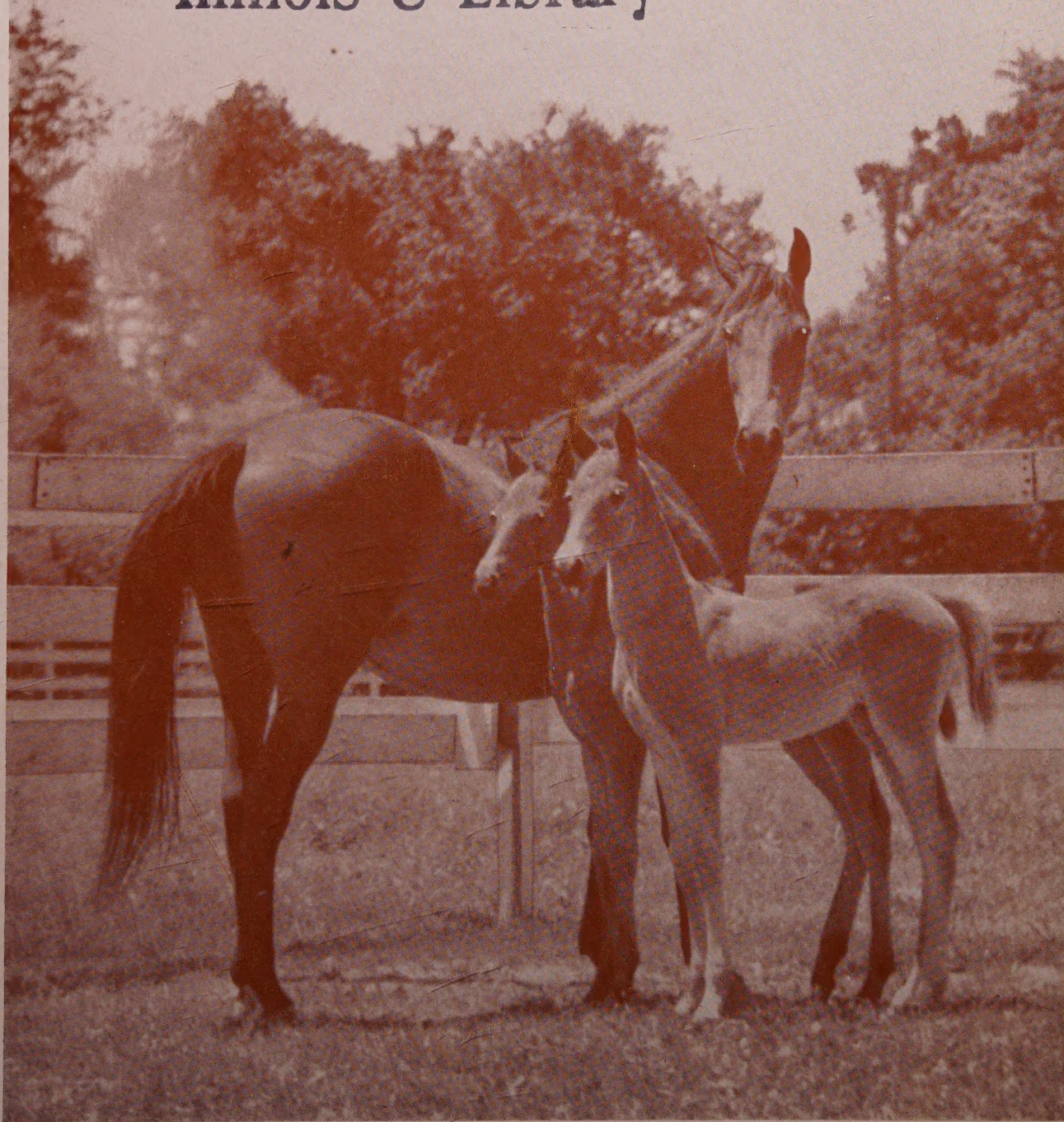


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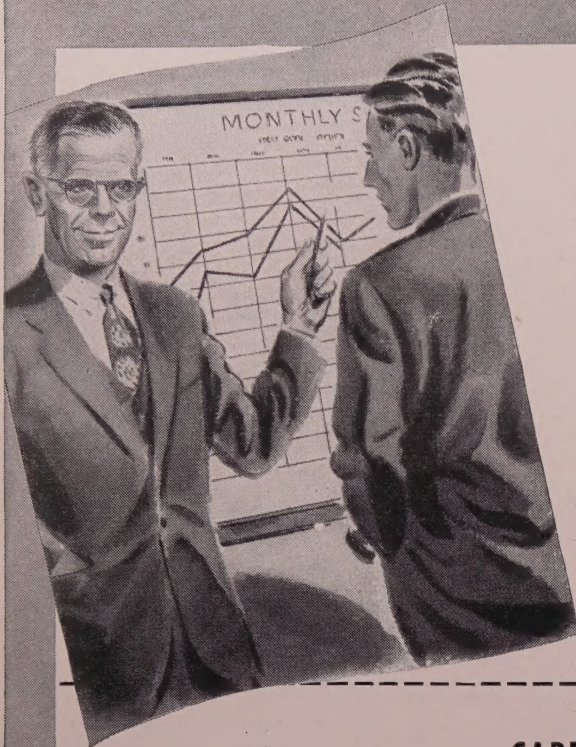
Fifty-Third Year

MARCH, 1949

Member of A.C.M.A.



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General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the marketing specialist, the accountant, and the manufacturing trainee.

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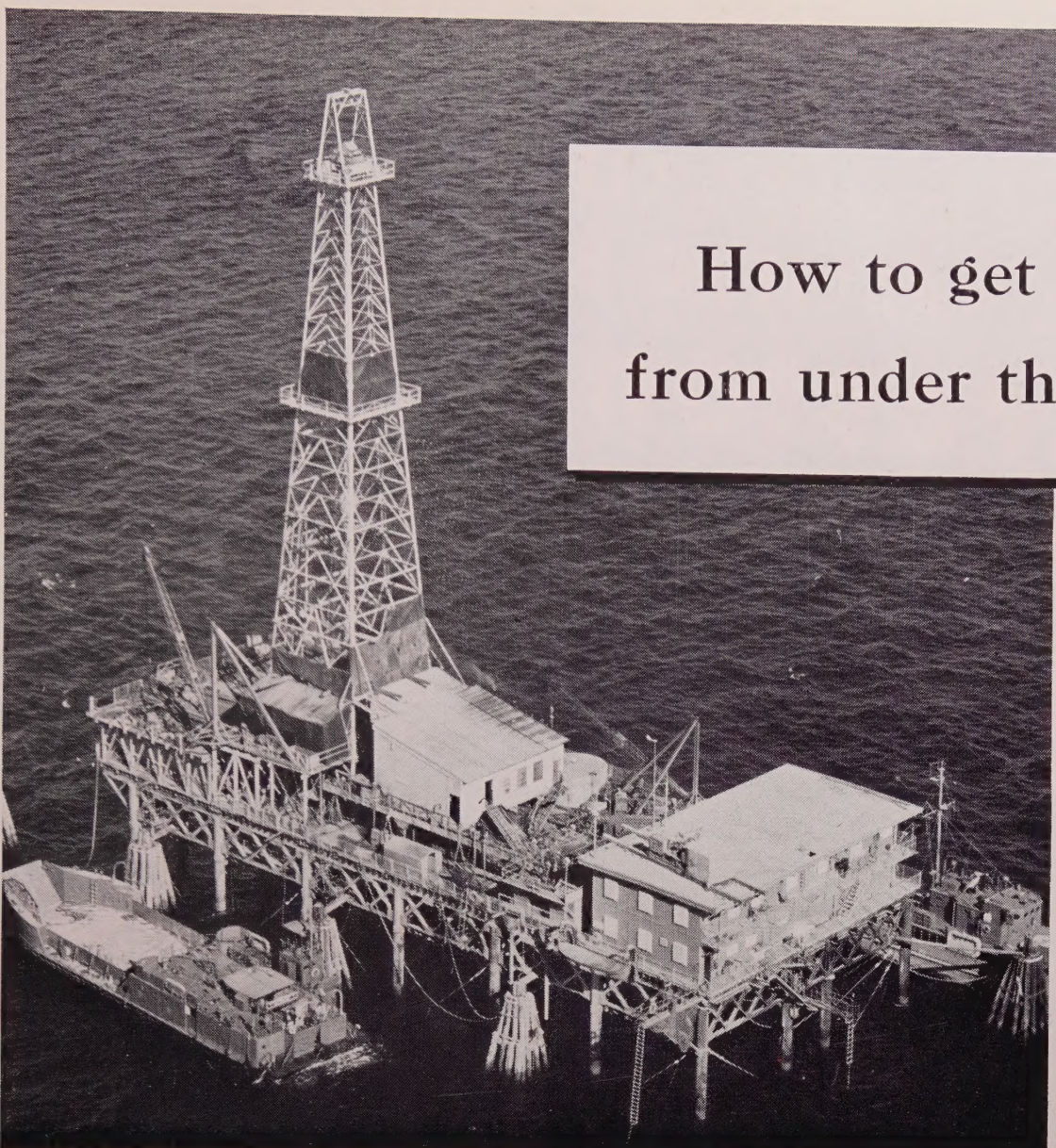


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GENERAL  ELECTRIC



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(INDIANA)



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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST

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OUR COVER: Draft horses are only a memory on most Illinois farms today but interest in pleasure horses has greatly increased in the past few years. See story on page 5. Photo courtesy of American Saddle Horse Association.

OUR PLATFORM

To acquaint students and faculty in the College of Agriculture, agricultural leaders, and the rural people of Illinois with the latest scientific developments in agriculture and home economics.

To report events of general interest on the College of Agriculture campus.

To serve as a means of training agricultural and home economics students in journalism and business administration.

To promote the best interests of agricultural and home economics students on the campus of the University of Illinois.

What About Price Supports?

Considerable discussion about flexible and rigid price supports for farm commodities has been filling our newspapers, magazines and radio broadcasts during recent months.

Certain key leaders in Congress who claim to be protecting farmers' best interests are strongly advocating a rigid price support program at 90 per cent of parity.

On the other hand, some farm leaders and farmers' organizations are favoring the flexible price program, which will support prices at a level of 60 to 90 per cent depending upon the production of that commodity. This flexible price program is the core of the agricultural act passed by the 80th Congress. It will become effective next year unless a change is made.

This new law is economically sound. It provides the highest support for commodities with the lowest supply and the lowest support price for those with the highest supply. In this way, farmers can voluntarily change their production program to the commodities which are most in demand in order to receive the highest prices.

Production figures show that American agricultural production has increased 30 to 35 per cent above pre-war levels. Our population has increased only 10 to 14 per cent. With the European food production back to peacetime levels, farmers should expect prices to decline.

The purpose of the flexible price support plan is to keep government control of agriculture at a minimum yet at the same time, prevent a repetition of the extremely low prices of the early thirties.

If the rigid price support program were in effect, farmers would have little incentive to reduce production of surplus commodities. The only way that support prices could be paid would be for the government to purchase the surplus. The money to finance this huge purchasing program would come from the pockets of the taxpayer or be added to our heavy national debt.

The other alternative under the rigid price support plan would be an allotment quota system by which each farmer would produce according to production allotments set up by the government. It is expected that many farmers would not be willing to subject themselves to such an interference with their farming operations.

As students in the College of Agriculture, we need to watch the developments on this current issue of agricultural policy before Congress. The future positions that we hold in agriculture after graduation may be greatly affected by the outcome of this legislation.

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Multiflora rose serves as "living fence" for livestock and provides shelter for wildlife.—Courtesy of Illinois Sportsmen's Club.

MORE PROFITS AND PLEASURE RAISING WILDLIFE IN ILLINOIS

By John Linsner

Wildlife conservation in Illinois is primarily a question of available cover. Conservationists have found that reduced bag limits on game or restocking of game in deficient areas doesn't pay unless enough food and shelter is available to maintain and protect the animals. This shelter, in the form of brambles, trees, and shrubs, is known as cover.

Game birds and animals will move into open areas to feed, but must have cover nearby as refuge from predators. A grove of trees or thicket of brambles will protect only a certain amount of game. The wildlife carrying capacity of an area is therefore limited to the amount of cover available. We can aid the wildlife conservation program of the state by providing more cover for songbirds and game.

In this state, wildlife is principally a crop of private agricultural land. Any program, therefore to increase the wildlife of the state, must be correlated with sound agricultural practices.

Many farms have areas, which because of rough land, erosion or gullying, cannot be economically cropped. Others have poorly managed woodlots which produce little lumber and less grass. If handled correctly, these timbered areas could produce a double crop, lumber and wildlife.

The constantly crumbling banks of drainage ditches and streams on the farms of many of our counties, are sources of the silt which clouds our rivers. Asiatic rose planted along these waterways would control bank erosion by keeping livestock from grazing along the banks. Their roots would aid in water erosion control on the slopes of the stream banks. Such plantings could furnish cover for quail and pheasants and water inhabiting animals such as mink and muskrat. It is necessary to fence the plantings of Asiatic rose from livestock until it is established.

The practice of planting windbreaks, which is spreading in our windswept prairie state, furnishes cover for game and songbirds.

You can readily see that it is not necessary to take cropland out of production to provide shelter areas for wildlife. Each of the preceding examples, in addition to increasing the returns from the land or removing an eyesore, would aid the farmer in his insect control program by furnishing nesting sites for insect eating songbirds near the crops.

Formerly, many farms had fields bordered by hedgerows of Osage orange, so called "living fences." These are disappearing because if unattended they grow too tall and shade crops in adjacent

fields. Their long, sharp thorns break off with small branches from the trees, become scattered in adjacent fields, and puncture the rubber tires of tractors.

Asiatic or multiflora rose is widely replacing Osage orange in fence rows. Its tiny thorns will turn livestock and it grows to eight or ten feet in height. The shrub is extremely hardy throughout Illinois and forms a dense growth. Thornless varieties are available, but the thorned variety is most common.

In the spring, small white flower clusters are produced. These mature into clumps of attractive red berries which serve as food for birds in the winter months. The shrub does not spread to become established in adjacent cultivated fields by suckering. There is no indication that Asiatic rose will spread from seed into areas in which it has not been planted.

The shrub works well in plantings to protect ditch banks from livestock. Records show that furbearers, especially mink and muskrat, increase along ditches and streams improved by planting of shrubs, such as Asiatic rose. Along part of one improved Illinois stream, \$245 worth of fur per mile of stream was harvested in 1944. This was ten times as much as from a comparable unimproved section of the same stream. This illustrates that if wildlife is given an opportunity, it will increase and spread to new areas.

Evergreens planted for Christmas tree production or in windbreaks serve as cover for wildlife. While a solid coniferous plantation is practically barren of food plants and ground cover for game, it does provide excellent winter cover. This is especially true along the borders of such plantations.

Lumber and wildlife production go well together on Illinois farms. When farm woodlots are managed correctly for maximum production of lumber, they form excellent habitats for songbirds and game. Better woodlot management includes fencing out livestock, fire protection and selective cutting of harvestable trees.

Black Locust trees planted in gullies and along gully banks are useful controllers of erosion. They grow rapidly and in six years produce trees large enough to cut seven foot posts with four inch tops.

A 39-year-old plantation of white pine in Ogle county has returned its owner \$199.14 per acre, merely from the trees removed in thinning processes.

A landowner who is carrying out a tree-planting program is in a position to add his bit to wildlife conservation as well as to his income. A demand for good quality paid shooting has already been voiced by numbers of Illinois sportsmen. Farmers could regularly dispose of a game crop at a profit if a good stand of quail, pheasants or other small game were available on their lands.

What is a Quarter Horse?

By Jesse Dowell

He is a "registered" stock horse. He may be a pleasure horse. He races the quarter-mile. He can be a rodeo and arena horse. He is a parade horse. Yes, he is all of them. A Quarter Horse, ranch type or racing type, is an animal bred to run a quarter mile or a lesser distance superbly well. He could be, in origin and pedigree, primarily a running horse.

Why can a Quarter Horse do tasks, other than running, equally well? Bred-in capacity to run short distances with great speed and quick breakaway equips the Quarter Horse ideally for Western range work, rodeo, arena, short races, parades, polo, and just plain pleasure racing.

He's a Sturdy Horse

What does a Quarter Horse look like? He is heavy and compact in conformation for a pleasure horse, well muscled, and stands about 14 to 15-2 hands. (A hand equals four inches.) Stallions usually weigh about 1200 pounds and mares somewhat less. They are very heavily muscled throughout, being of ideally spirited rugged stock horse, pleasure horse, or racing type. Dark or conservative colors have been preferred, especially bay and chestnut and also blacks, roans, and greys.

A Long History

Where did the Quarter Horse develop? He has developed over a long period of time, as lengthy as the life of our country itself. But only since the spring of 1940 has the AQHA been recording bloodlines of the Quarter Horse and standardizing the type in classes at such great shows as Fort Worth, Denver, Dallas, Kansas City, Amarillo, Albuquerque, Dodge City, Billings, Cheyenne, Phoenix, Stamford, Abilene, Beeville, Salinas, Sacramento, and many others. For the first time at International Livestock Exposition, an exhibition of Quarter Horses performing cutting work was demonstrated this past year.

The colony people, particularly in North Carolina, developed a horse that excelled in rapid speed at short distances. "Cherokee," a Quarter Horse to whom many American Thoroughbred families trace, gives the Quarter Horse the distinction of being the oldest breed of horses in America. Also Arabian blood in "Old Snipe" from Spain and imported English blood were part of the crosses developing the Quarter Horse.

Texas horses descended from horses brought over by Cortez. These early horses followed the Spanish cattle north to the lush plains of Texas. These horses had been working with cattle 350

years and when they reached Texas were capable of unbelievable feats of endurance and endowed with a cow sense seemingly inbred in the race. This set the stage for the appearance of the great Quarter Horse "Steel Dust."

Proved Best in Texas

"Steel Dust" was matched against the famed Texas horse "Shilo." "Shilo" was famed throughout Texas for his speed and when the match was made, the Texans bet heavily on him. "Steel Dust" won the race and the future of the Quarter Horse was secure in Texas and the range states. After this, every Texan who had a mare wanted to breed her to a Quarter Horse stallion.

The five outstanding light horse breeds, Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse, Morgan, Standardbred, and Arab (also American Saddle Horse and Tennessee Walking Horse to a lesser extent) are used as sires of stock horses and as cow ponies for work with cattle outfits.

Best Cow Horse

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, says, "In fundamentals, deep chest, roomy middle, heavy muscling, ruggedness, toughness, great speed for short distances, and docile temperament, the Quarter Horse has outstanding qualifications for use by cattle men as sires of working cow ponies.

"The breed is certain to make great progress within the next 15-20 years as

it has, in fact, made remarkable progress in the last ten." It is this muscling in the fore and hind legs which gives the Quarter Horse his quick start and great driving power over a short distance.

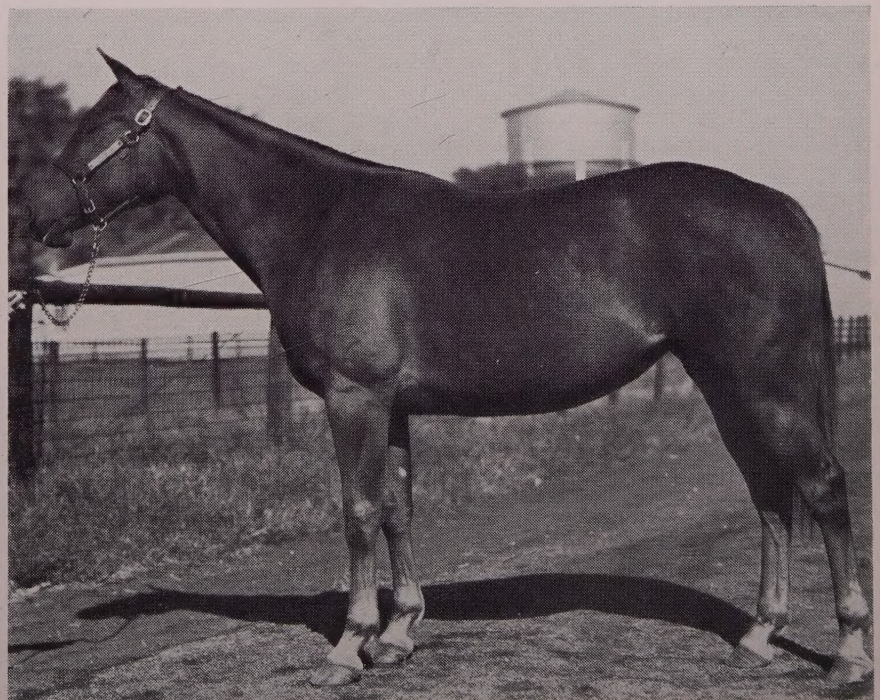
Undoubtedly there will be an increased interest in stock horses in the Mid-West and in the South. Beef cow herds are justifiably increasing in popularity in these areas. Where there is even a small farm cow herd, of say 15 cows, it is very convenient to have a saddle pony handy to round them up for testing, vaccinating, fly control spraying, moving from pasture to pasture or from farm to farm, and for bringing in cows and calves.

Probably the most satisfying element of all is the wonderful pleasure of having a beautiful saddle horse to ride leisurely to the far corner of your farm on a lazy Sunday afternoon. There seem to be many reasons for the extensive increase in interest of Quarter Horses and stock horses in general. After all, what can match them? As Dan D. Casement said about the Quarter Horse, "It is here to stay."

Quarter Horses at Illinois

The University of Illinois now has five Quarter Horses. All came from the famed King Ranch in Texas this past fall. This latest addition consists of three 2-year-old fillies, a 4-year-old mare, and a 3-year-old stallion. All are chestnut in color and of outstanding Quarter Horse bloodlines.

Quarter Horses are beautiful riding horses tied in with a practical type for the desires of the rancher and now the corn belt farmer. The draft horse is, today, a rubber tired tractor; but what is more useful and enjoyable than a beautiful riding horse on a stock farm?



Peppy American Girl, two-year-old Quarter Horse filly, owned by the University of Illinois

An Editorial . . .

Will Our Dream Come True?

By Meta Marie Keller

It's more than a mere whim for a new Easter bonnet. This is a dream that has been forming in the minds of Illinois home economists for a long time, in fact, since 1913. Ever since the home economics department began, there has been a need for a separate home economics building here at the University.

The IAA and other organizations in the state have also recognized the problem. Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association at the thirty-fourth annual IAA meeting held last fall, emphasized the fact that "there has been no major agriculture structure erected at the University in the last 24 years."

During these 24 years, the research and educational needs of agriculture have expanded very rapidly. "If Illinois is to continue to have an adequate agricultural college and experimental station, we must have increased appropriations earmarked for both operating and building needs in the college."

In a nutshell, the University needs more, and newer agricultural and home economics facilities.

The present Bevier hall became the home of economics in 1913. Since then it has been changed in many ways to allow for expansion and has had to share space with the Dean of Women and the Physical Education department. The home ec department can no longer increase its services unless drastic alterations occur.

The professional openings in home economics are so many and so promising that girls are bound to be attracted to home economics in ever increasing numbers. Teaching, extension, research, business, hospitals, restaurants, and many agencies are not only looking but are also bidding against each other for home economics personnel. Last year the appointment office had requests for 190 high school and 63 college home economics teachers. Our home ec. office had only 20-25 possible candidates.

Also, one of the main objectives is to train prospective home-makers. The high marriage rate is challenging home economics to train more girls so that they may have their own homes.

Theoretical teaching went out with the horse and buggy, but because of the lack of space and equipment, many of the classes are still taught that way. A studio where girls can experiment with furnishings, furniture and equipment is needed. How can we have housing research done of there is no place to try out the work?

We need space for student teachers to

practice their teaching techniques. Our department needs more advanced work done in textiles, foods and nutrition. Our equipment is out-moded or non-functional, making research a ready field to grow when expansion does occur.

The staff members are overcrowded in office space and in classroom facilities. No one likes to have a private conference with an instructor when she is sharing her office with from one to five other staff members.

There are few facilities for men and fathers to enter classes in family relations, child development, family economics, merchandising and design, nutrition and food preparation, and food technology.

Few respectable high schools in the State of Illinois would have as deplorable laboratories as the ones in our own department. The clothing labs are tucked up under the dormer windows and the sky light on third floor, which becomes

unbearably hot in the summer time.

The food labs are equally crowded and the cafeteria is inadequate and inefficient. Many of the present classrooms are located in corridor or attic space.

There is a need for more space for the child development labs. Two age groups are needed in order to compare the growth and development changes.

Home Management house and Diet house are both make-shift. They need to be closer to or in the home economics building for easier access to the research labs and to the staff members in charge.

The Home economics department would like to build their new home on Mathews street south of Nevada. This site has been chosen because of the administrative tie-up with the College of Agriculture.

It would be fairly well centrally located to the other buildings used by home economics students and to the rest of the campus.

It is hoped that, sometime in the very near future, a new building, that will meet the expanding needs of home economics, will be built.

If the University wants to regain the leadership it had in the early days of Illinois, it must begin to meet the needs of modern home economics.

Learning by Experience . . .

LIVING AT HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSE

"Bill, did you say you would like to play cards Friday night? How about bringing several of your shirts along and I'll launder them for you by Saturday?"

Does that sound strange to you, too? Well, that's exactly what has happened to a few of the best boy friends of the girls living at the home management house. How could the girls do, time studies on the laundering and ironing of shirts if they didn't have them? There is more than one way of getting soiled shirts!

As prospective home economics teachers, students are required to live at the home management house for a short time during their senior year. Each group lives at the house at 1202 West Green street, Urbana, for four weeks during the same semester that they do practice teaching. Of course, not all the girls living there are in the teaching field. Girls in other areas of home economics also take this home management course as an elective.

While in residence, the girls carry out effective methods of home management. For one thing, they learn how to be better hostesses. Lila Spencer, from Murphysboro, is one of the girls participating this year. She feels that enter-

taining guests is one of the most important phases of life at the house. Their social experiences include informal suppers, teas, dessert parties, and dinners.

Entertaining Mrs. G. D. Stoddard at dinner was truly a highlight of the Thanksgiving season. Melva Baughman was quite surprised that she could carve the turkey in seven minutes at such a meal. Melva hails from Edinburg and is now assistant home adviser in Vermillion county.

According to Doris Baity from Flora, getting the whole meal ready and served is another experience which will help them as teachers. Their goal is to have nutritious meals attractive, on time, and hot. She says, "Thus we will be better able to manage a class studying foods." Doris was especially interested in getting meals on the table efficiently since her practice teaching was to be a unit on luncheons and teas.

"How much does food cost?" To help study this problem, the girls prepared meals at two cost levels — 75 cents and \$1.50 per day per person. Learning to budget the money used for food in foods classes is a major problem which faces a home economics teacher. Also these girls became acquainted with the pres-

(Continued on page 16)

Illini Fashion Forecast — 1949

By Koreen Krapf

The accent will be strictly on femininity in ladies' clothing this spring. This feminine look will appear in shawl collars, cuff effect on hips, and in low necklines—as low as the law allows.

These new fashions were modeled by the Isabel Bevier Home Economics club and clothing classes at a style show in Gregory hall recently. The "Fashions by the Yard" style show, presented by seventy girls, replaced the January meeting of the club.

New fashions this spring will be highlighted by voluminous skirts with free-swinging flares, giving ease and grace typical of the air age in which we live. Also popular will be the wearing of nipped-in waist lines, the empire silhouette, back interest, and intricate drapery. Clothing will not be as revolutionary as last year's "new look." Skirts will be twelve to fourteen inches from the floor.

The trend in materials is also definitely feminine. Fabrics in the show ranged from metallic thread cottons to beaded brocades and glimmering satins.

Popular colors included blue—blue—blue! Running a close second were bright reds and greens. The all-time favorite prints showed romantic and ultra-modern designs.

Vivian Zetz was smart in a beige and black light-weight wool garment. An empire waistline joined the black skirt to the light-color top. Back fullness was added to the skirt through gathers in the middle panel. The bodice showed interesting tab detail and three-quarter sleeves.

Mary Campbell's navy rayon silk print displayed diamond cutouts at the neckline. The bow tie at the back of the lowered waistline added interest to the double-apron effect in the front and back of the skirt. The double reversible sleeves also added attractiveness.

A dark gray rayon print with unpressed pleats was chosen by Roberta Smith. The dress was semi-tailored in the bodice while the pleats emphasized softness in the skirt. Tiny self-covered buttons marched up the dress front.

The large, pointed lapels of its Barrymore collar highlighted the Stuart green dress designed by Polly White. She also used perky tips on the cuffs and ornamental buttons on the bodice of the light weight wool crepe garment. The skirt had an illusion of back fullness with two front gores and four gores in back.

A perky peplum accented the feminine look in Mary Beedle's off-red two-piece dress. Mary designed and made the light weight wool garment with buttons at the back of the bodice with a rounded yoke.

Sarah Weldham modeled a black faille evening and afternoon suit. Large panels at the shoulder tied in with the large pockets and broad cuffs on the jacket. Self-covered buttons on the jacket and a slit skirt gave a more tailored effect.

The popular empire waist and long sleeves enhanced Virginia Sheemoo's emerald green afternoon dress. The pure silk dress, designed by the model, showed fullness at the back with unpressed pleats.

Pat Ellis designed a simple white rayon blouse with a low, rounded neckline and cap sleeves to wear with a dressy skirt. Soft, unpressed pleats in the center front and back highlighted the dark green moire skirt.

More fullness at the back was displayed in the afternoon dress made and modelled by Rosemary Archibald. Pink,

blue and tan were combined in an abstract formal pattern on the black rayon crepe. An unusual pleat at the top of each side pocket gave a pleasing effect to the skirt. A shawl collar, self-covered buttons, and a belt completed details of the garment.

Another neat rayon print—in the popular blue color range—was worn by Ruth Winters. Pink, yellow, and light blue crowns formed the small print. The dress showed a low, round neckline in harmony with the scalloped effect on the sleeves. Lines of the skirt were softened with gathers at the waistline.

Virginia Gitchoff designed a very tailored suit-dress. She chose olive green wool broadcloth. Unusual sleeve treatment resulted from the kimono sleeve in front with the fitted sleeve in back. The stand-up collar completed details.

Shirley Cox followed in a black taffeta cocktail dress with pink brocade flowers. The set-in panel and unpressed pleat of the skirt gave an added flare.

Jean Robinson was lovely in a shimmering satin with a tiny, figured pattern.

(Continued on page 14)



Sue Brandes in an aqua nylon dancing dress helps Marjorie Wesley with last minute touches. Marjorie is wearing a dark red taffeta evening gown

Do You Know Your Ice Cream?

By Jack Albrecht

When over 600,000,000 gallons of ice cream are sold annually, ice cream is definitely out of the hand freezer stage. Yet many customers judge the ice cream they buy by standards they have derived from comparing it to home-made ice cream.

The home-made ice cream with which most of us are familiar is usually made with lots of cream which makes a high fat product. Often eggs and a great deal of sugar are added. Since this ice cream is usually made in the summer the milk and cream have a richer more yellow color. Our commercial ice creams if made with the same ingredients would be prohibitive in cost.

Continuous Freezing for Smoother Product

Our large ice cream manufacturers use a continuous freezer to freeze the ice cream. The ice cream we make in hand freezers or refrigerators is coarser because it lacks the whipping and homogenization that gives a smooth blending that is characteristic of commercial ice cream.

Some consumers object to the commercial ice cream, but this whipping in the

keep it from melting. This is not true. It doesn't melt as rapidly because the products are blended together well and frozen at lower temperatures than ice cream made in the home freezers.

Yellow Color Is Artificial

Since some people expect ice cream to have a rich yellow color, manufacturers have added color to the ice cream in



Always a favorite—pie a la mode

some cases. This isn't too objectionable because many of our food products are artificially colored, but the ice cream manufacturers for the most part would rather not add color.

Other flavors such as strawberry, peach, and butter pecan need coloring to impart the desired visual sensation and taste associations. In any case the ice cream should not be highly colored unless a majority of the customers prefer it.

Pure Vanilla Extract Best

Quite often the vanilla ice cream will be flavored with artificial vanilla which gives a taste that is very noticeable. The more pleasing flavor of a vanilla ice cream made with pure vanilla extract is quite easily detected when it is compared to an ice cream made with artificial vanilla flavoring.

The ice cream judge has certain standards he applies in judging the ice cream, and he has gained his knowledge by tasting many samples. As with most food products, the consumer's taste is his best guide in buying ice cream.

YOUR PLOWBOY PROM PREVIEW

By Lyle Toepke



Smoothly blended commercial ice cream makes delicious banana splits

freezer, and homogenization of the products that go into the ice cream, give a product that is more tasty and more stable under the conditions of storage it meets.

Some customers criticize commercial ice cream and say it has a filler in it to

"Gee, who should I get a date with?"
"A date for what?"

"A date for the Plow Boy Prom!"

Such is the conversation on the ag campus nowadays with that all-important night of nights—the Plow Boy Prom just peeping around the corner.

So you aggies perk-up and take notice of the partner (maybe it's vice-versa) that you will bring to the most-looked-forward-to event of the year on the ag campus—or should I say in the University?

Remember, that this is the only "formal" dance on campus. Yes sir, blue jeans for you aggies and gingham dresses for you co-eds. To go with this "formal" attire are vegetable corsages. Each and every one hand tailored by the fellow for this special occasion. So you guys and gals dress your very best because you may be the lucky ones to win the prize for the best dressed couple.

Boys, this is your lucky night. You might call it a "turn-about" date, because the lovely maidens bring box-lunches just for you. At the intermission the boxes of tasty food are opened and then you leisurely move the delicacies from the hat-box to your mouth.

This is reason enough to get your date early so that you can select a good cook. But I heard that all home ec girls are good cooks so maybe there's another reason for getting your date early. Oh yes, I remember—it's to insure your having a partner, because it's not much fun

dancing by yourself at the plowboy prom.

Of special interest to all home ec girls will be the selection and crowning of the queen. If you are interested in being queen of the Plow Boy Prom get your petition now before it is too late.

After much deliberation by the "wheels" on the ag campus, the following were appointed for the various committee co-chairmanships:

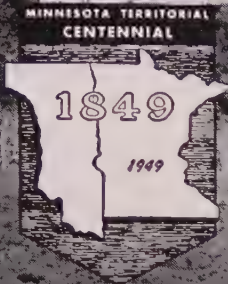
Lila Jean Athey and Rex Emory are the general co-chairmen. Working with them will be Marian Ryan and Lowell Gardner, queens committee; Maize Angier and Lyle Toepke, publicity; Charlotte Wallace and Bill Curry, decorations; and Beverly Gibbs and Paul Vogen, tickets and bids committee chairmen.

You know, a good reporter probably would have included the date and the band of the prom somewhere in the beginning. Well, I would have done it too, but at the time of this writing the date was only tentatively scheduled as April 22, 1949.

At present, the band is also unknown. But one thing is practically certain—it will be held in the grandest of all ballrooms—Huff gym.

May I close by saying that if you aggies want to have a rollicking good time, come to the Plow Boy Prom. Oh yes, for you freshmen and transfers: if you want to know just how much fun you have at the Plow Boy Prom, just ask the aggie who's been there!

Pioneers Conquered This Land With Their Hands...

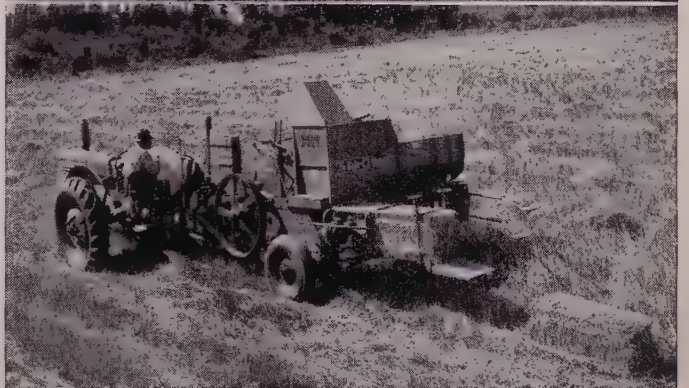
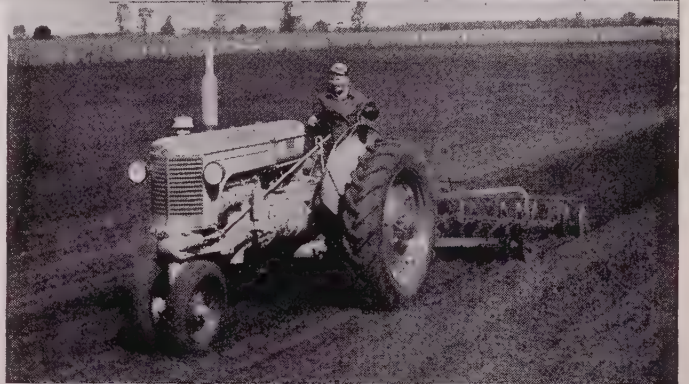


Modern Machines Made It a Land of Plenty!

PIONEERS came with their axes, guns and hoes, their wooden plows, iron plows, steel plows, oxen and horses; and through hard work, unimaginable hardship and drudgery carved for themselves homes and farms from a rugged, new land. Their farming tools were in many respects quite the same as those used in Biblical times and not much better. But unlike the people of older times, men in this land had equality, opportunity, aggressive ingenuity, freedom from oppressive restrictions... time and opportunity to think and plan. And men prospered... invented machines to help do their tasks faster and better. The last 100 years was a period of sudden, swift progress... real progress... and it parallels the history of the farm machinery industry. More progress was made in the last fifty years than in all the ages before.

That progress continues under the American system of free enterprise and capitalism. Men who plan beyond tomorrow know that modern methods of agriculture will assure posterity of fertile, productive soil. That is why more and more progressive farmers demand MM MODERN TRACTORS, MACHINES, and POWER UNITS. They know that the MM trademark is the recognized symbol of highest quality since 1865. Today MM modern machines of proved dependability and economy... machines built to do the work with comfort, convenience, and safety enable the farmers of America to supply the world with food, fiber, and oils.

Today's farmers using modern methods and modern machinery are truly *Pioneers of Progress!*



PIONEERS OF PROGRESS

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

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STEP BY STEP FOR JOHN GRADUATE

By Ken Goodrich

At a recent agriculture meeting on the University of Illinois campus, I fell to conversing with a graying alumnus-farmer who left me with a great deal of food for thought. The statement he made which left its mark was, "Son, an awful lot of agricultural graduates try to become the ideal farmer with the ideal farm too quickly, and with too little thought beforehand."

Eager to see how justified this venerable graduate's statement was, I later asked the opinions of several University agricultural economists. They all agreed that John Graduate would have to be pretty sure-footed to slide by all the pitfalls awaiting him as an embryo farmer. As one economist put it, "There's no doubt that an agricultural graduate has at his fingertips most of the information

necessary for a good job of farming—but the profitable application of that knowledge requires experience, good judgment, and common horse sense."

A look at Illinois farm accounting data will further show that college farmers are not consistently top moneymakers; in fact some rate near the bottom. What are those snags?

One of the more common mistakes is indebtedness from the purchase of land. John Graduate is apt to be too eager to own his quarter section and attempt to buy land at today's inflated prices. Unless John has enough capital to cover most of his debt, he's probably making a mistake his grandchildren will be paying for.

In a survey of three representative counties the University found that real estate has jumped 47 per cent higher than eight years ago. The B. A. E. in Washington recommends that young John and his brother graduate who are contemplating purchase of land take advantage of other employment opportunities which are usually good when land prices are high.

Let us suppose that John Graduate is smart enough to keep his nose clean and decides to rent a quarter section and work his way up the ladder, what possible mistakes could he make then? There are plenty of them, according to the agricultural economists. There's a chance he might pick the wrong type of lease with the owner, or, like one-third of the tenants in Illinois, he won't have a written lease at all.

Young John would probably like an opportunity to show what he learned in his animal science classes by picking a livestock-share lease, but chances are that one season will prove to him that Morrison's Feeds and Feeding doesn't have quite all the answers. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics recommends the profit-sharing lease for young farmers with little capital or experience. Under this lease John would have something to say about the management of the farm and furnish only his labor. Furthermore, he would be guaranteed a minimum wage.

Assuming that John Graduate rents the quarter section and secures a likely lease, there are still many pitfalls awaiting him. The first temptation that rears its head is over mechanization. This doesn't mean in tractors, corn pickers and combines alone. Automatic waterers, feed blowers and other elaborate labor-saving devices are real assets, agricultural engineers agree—if you're not in such a big hurry to get them.

John Graduate may like to picture himself pushing a button to milk the dairy herd—but he'll be a wiser and richer man if he stows that dream for a while and replaces it with good, hard labor. Or, with a little ingenuity, John Graduate can devise inexpensive labor saving devices on his own hook.



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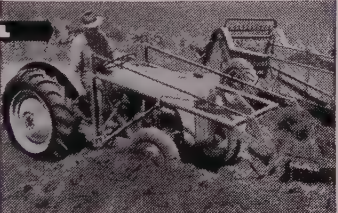


MOWING—The Ford Tractor and a Dearborn Mower take full advantage of good weather. The mower shown here can be attached in 8 minutes. Can mow up to 25 to 35 acres a day.



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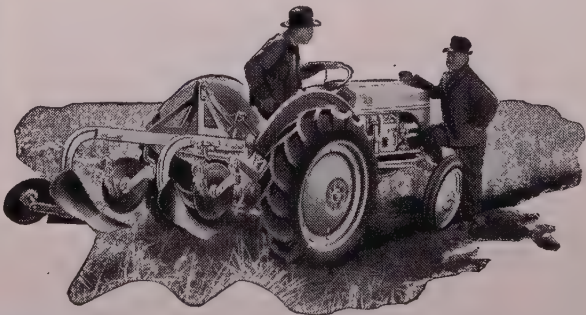
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Ford Farming

**MEANS LESS WORK . . .
MORE INCOME PER ACRE**

ILLINOIS NAMES 4-H CAMP WINNERS

Dorothy Giese and Lyle Shertz, members of the Illinois Agriculturist staff, have been chosen to attend National 4-H camp at Washington, D. C., this summer. This is the highest honor that a 4-H member can achieve.

Four delegates from each state and representatives from many foreign countries will attend the camp for a week of citizenship training, visits to Congress and other governmental functions, and educational tours to historic places.

Dorothy Giese made a very outstanding 4-H record in LaSalle county to win her trip to national camp. She is now a sophomore in the College of Agriculture majoring in Home economics education. During her nine years of club work, Dorothy has held many responsible positions in school, church, and community projects. In 1947 she was a delegate to National Club congress.

Here on the campus, Dorothy is president of the Lutheran Student association,

secretary of the Student Religious council, a member of the Home Economics club, and the business staff of the Agriculturist.

Lyle Shertz hails from Benson in Woodford county. During his nine years of club work, Lyle has been very active in local, county, and state activities. He has also received the Degree of American Farmer from the Future Farmers of America.

Now a freshman in the College of Agriculture, Lyle is majoring in general ag. Here on the campus, he is a member of the editorial staff of the Agriculturist, the agricultural club, and the Freshman council.

Pauline McMillan, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, and Robert W. Builta, LeRoy, McLean county, are the other two delegates from Illinois to National 4-H camp.

We extend our congratulations to these four outstanding young people for their outstanding achievements and wish them the best of luck in the future.

Goals are important...



We all have goals. Your immediate goal is that coveted "sheep skin" . . . your college diploma . . . the symbol of knowledge attained in your chosen field. To you it marks the beginning . . . an important step up the ladder to success.

We at Armour and Company have our goals, too. To the producer, from whom we buy farm livestock, milk, cream, poultry and eggs, our never-ending objectives are . . . fair dealings, unequalled service, and continued good-will. To the consumer . . . the people who buy our fresh, cured and canned meats . . . our butter and cheese . . . and our poultry and eggs, we strive to provide the highest quality food products available.

You know—and we know—that worthwhile goals are not achieved easily . . . yet they are well worth the effort.

ARMOUR
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Short Courses—Possibly

Short courses will some day be a reality here in the College of Agriculture. Robert R. Hudelson, associate dean, has stated, "The College of Agriculture has laid plans to provide winter short courses in agriculture and will proceed as soon as facilities can be secured."

An planned, short courses would enable many people to study here at the University of Illinois for four, eight, or twelve weeks during the winter months. The length of the various short courses would depend upon the individual and the courses taken.

"We do not wish to undertake the program until facilities can be obtained," Hudelson says. Various problems confront the planners at present. Housing is the principal problem. Also, a teaching staff isn't available and at present building facilities are lacking.

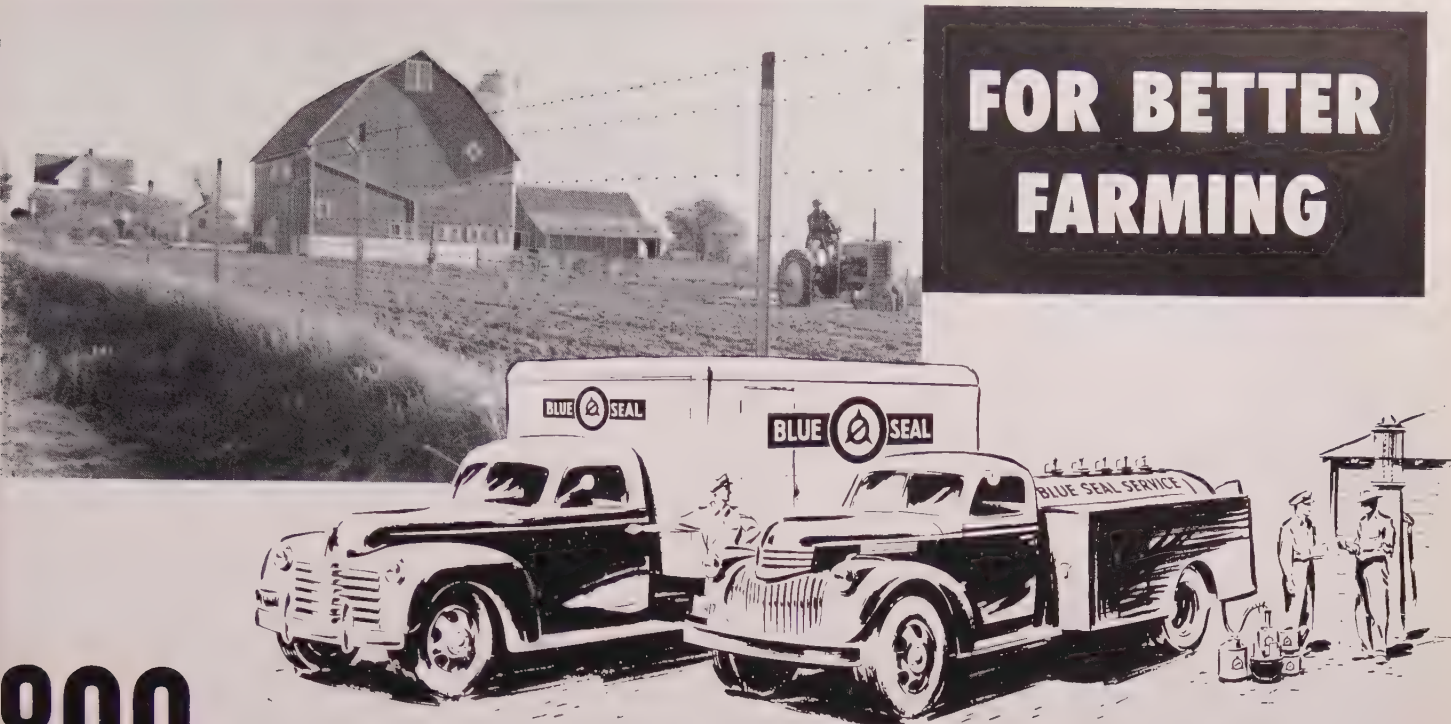
Hudelson commented that the College of Agriculture will continue to be on the alert for solutions of these problems and that short courses will be offered as soon as possible.

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Positions relating to management and other phases of operation are periodically open. The wide variety of activities in the cooperative field offers opportunity as well in sales promotion—field service—accounting—feed manufacturing—plant food manufacturing—petroleum refining—research—transportation—marketing.

Young men genuinely interested in the cooperative program and having the ability, personality and training required for these positions should contact the Personnel Placement Department of their respective colleges or write to the Illinois Farm Supply Company, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois. This cooperative is affiliated with Illinois Agricultural Association and is organized to serve the 160,000 Farm Bureau members of Illinois with petroleum, feed, plant food and related commodities.

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Left: A picnic near the fireplace on the Lovington campus. Right: General view of improvements with high school in background

Campus Beautification --- Cooperative Style

By Russell Lewey

A pleasing environment of natural beauty has always been a welcome spot in the hearts of every beauty loving individual. Developing one of the many instances in which beauty may be attained by planning and planting, a group of industrious vocational agriculture boys from Lovington have achieved this point. Back in 1941, this group decided that developing a landscape scheme for their township high school would be of major benefit. This is what they did.

Kenneth Diehl, vocational agriculture instructor, secured the cooperation of Paul Krows of agricultural extension service and Kenneth Henninger, principal of the high school. A long time landscape development scheme was planned on approximately ten acres of the school grounds.

This whole plan had its basis in an FFA chapter project. The boys under Diehl's supervision—and Krows credits

Diehl on his persistence with the annual activities improvement project—carried out the construction jobs. Some two hundred trees and shrubs were planted in accordance with the landscaping plan. A number of these were native plants which the members attained from their home wood lots. For the benefit of those who were not as familiar with all the plants as the boys were, nameplates were attached at the base of each tree or shrub.

Long time value, coupled with originality was also provided. The fireplace was constructed from rocks that each member brought from his home. This has sentimental value. Each fellow is quite proud of his rock, and he knows exactly where it is embodied in the fireplace. Drinking water from the wood stumps is certainly not a common practice for people to satisfy their thirst. But, in this situation a stump was hol-

lowed, covered with a preservative varnish and with the concealed water fountain inside attributed another unique feature to the plan.

The activity of this vocational agriculture department has not only added more scenic value to the high school and to the community but has recreational benefit also. The fireplace circle is used by various groups from the Lovington community and especially its rural youth organizations. Certainly this open air fireplace with the electric lights, running water in an old stump, and native wood benches all snuggled amidst a picturesque area lends itself to the true outdoor life in the best of style.

This school is an example of an Illinois high school with sufficient amount of land for an adequate grounds development, according to H. W. Gilbert, assistant professor of landscape gardening extension. It would be fine if every secondary school had at least ten to twenty acres in order that other beautification projects might be carried out as this group has done at Lovington. As an excerpt from the Regional Survey of New York and Its Environs states, "The playground and park with beautiful, natural scenery will act as a mental stimulus without the child's knowledge, and help to define and develop its character," we can more aptly appreciate such an asset to any community.

Fashion Forecast . . .

(Continued from page 7)

To add interest to the caramel color garment which she designed, Jean also used the empire waistline with wide fullness in the back with gores running to a point at the waistline. Long, plain sleeves ended with tight wrists. The plain neckline was finished with piping.

Making use of new nylons, Sue Brandes designed a short dancing dress covered by a jacket made of nylon taffeta. The long-sleeved jacket with Peter Pan collar and cuffs ended in a rippling peplum. Sue used self-covered buttons on the blue jacket. The rayon faille dancing dress—also aqua blue—suggested grace and ease with its full skirt with pleats in the back. The low neckline was finished in a rounded collar effect and short, cap sleeves.

Other attractive evening attire included a bronze satin dancing dress with a voluminous fourteen-yard skirt. Also shown was a surprising red taffeta gown with a very high neckline giving a demure-looking front but disillusioning to the plunging bodice in back.

Another evening dress featured black cotton with gold metallic threads running through it.

This was how seventy home economics girls forecast the popular fashions for ladies' clothing this spring. Thus we see how last year's "new look" is being replaced by strict femininity.

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- Dan W. Austin, Petersburg (Section 2)
- Elmer Franks, Green Valley (Section 3)
- H. B. Roodhouse, White Hall (Section 4)
- Oscar Leighty, St. Francisville
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Strain A -----	331	166	750
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Home Management . . .

(Continued from page 6)

ent day markets by buying their own groceries.

After preparing meals, these prospective teachers evaluate their products. Soon they will be judging cakes, pies, omelets, and candies made by teen-age students. They must know "what is a standard product?"

They Use All Types of Equipment

Another direct aid to their teaching is getting acquainted with many types of equipment. They use and care for various types of household appliances, such as conventional and automatic laundry equipment, steam and regular iron and ironer, electric range and refrigerator, and a variety of small kitchen utensils. They also visit retail stores to examine such appliances.

By rearranging the furniture and accessories at the house, Betty Reynolds, from White Hall, says they can try to improve their high school home economics departments. They will try to make

them look more home-like through the use of accessories, plants, and wall hangings.

Above all, these girls learn the importance of planning. By using a time schedule, they become conscious of ways of saving time and motion. Such things as using trays to carry dishes from the kitchen to the dining room or getting equipment together first before baking cookies definitely helps conserve energy.

In organizing their work, the girls learn the value of cooperation. They realize how important it will be for their teen-age homemaking students.

Aggie Amateur Show

A lively amateur contest which unveiled the hidden talents of Ag students who could sing, play, and act received a hearty applause from 200 Ag Club members at the January meeting.

First place was won by Albert L. Lundgren, baritone, who sang "Bells of the Sea." His accompanist was Glyndon Stuff.

Paul Finkenbinder and his combo, consisting of Ronald Meier, James Shoger, Bob Williams, Philip Edgerley, and Glyndon Stuff, gave out with some loud and snappy music that made old Morrow Hall quiver, and that won second place for them.



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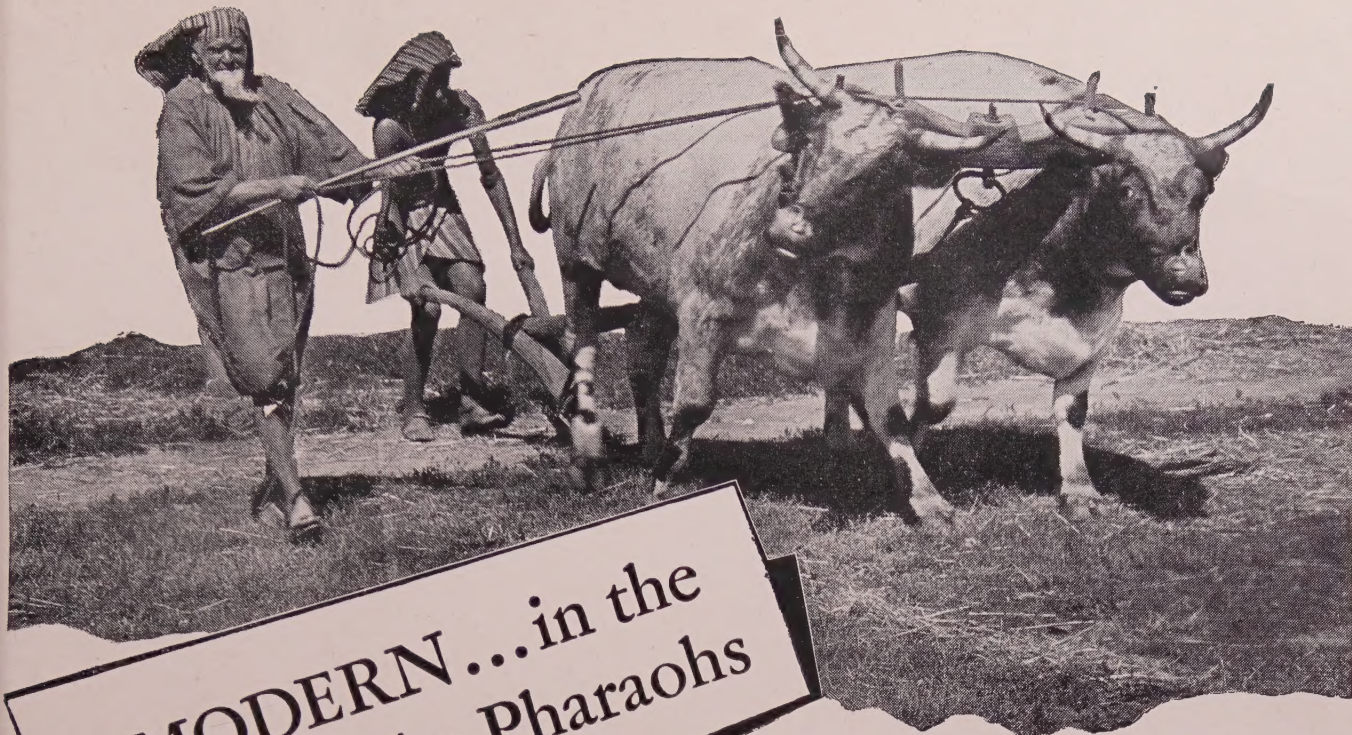
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MODERN...in the Days of the Pharaohs

Here is an ancient Egyptian plow, in replica, being pulled by one of the very few trained ox-teams to be found today. This same two-ox team was the pattern of farm power from the days of the Pharaohs to those of our own forefathers. Substitution of horses made the team a little faster, but no stronger. The plow was greatly improved, but remained similar in appearance.

See "Pageant of Progress" as thousands saw it daily for a week during the Wisconsin Centennial Exposition at Milwaukee last summer. Filmed then, this Case pageant of quaint costumes, strange skills, ancient tools and modern machines has been made into a full-color sound movie. Besides being shown by Case dealers, it will be available for meetings sponsored by educational and farmer groups. Write now for reservation of future date desired. Address our nearest branch house. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

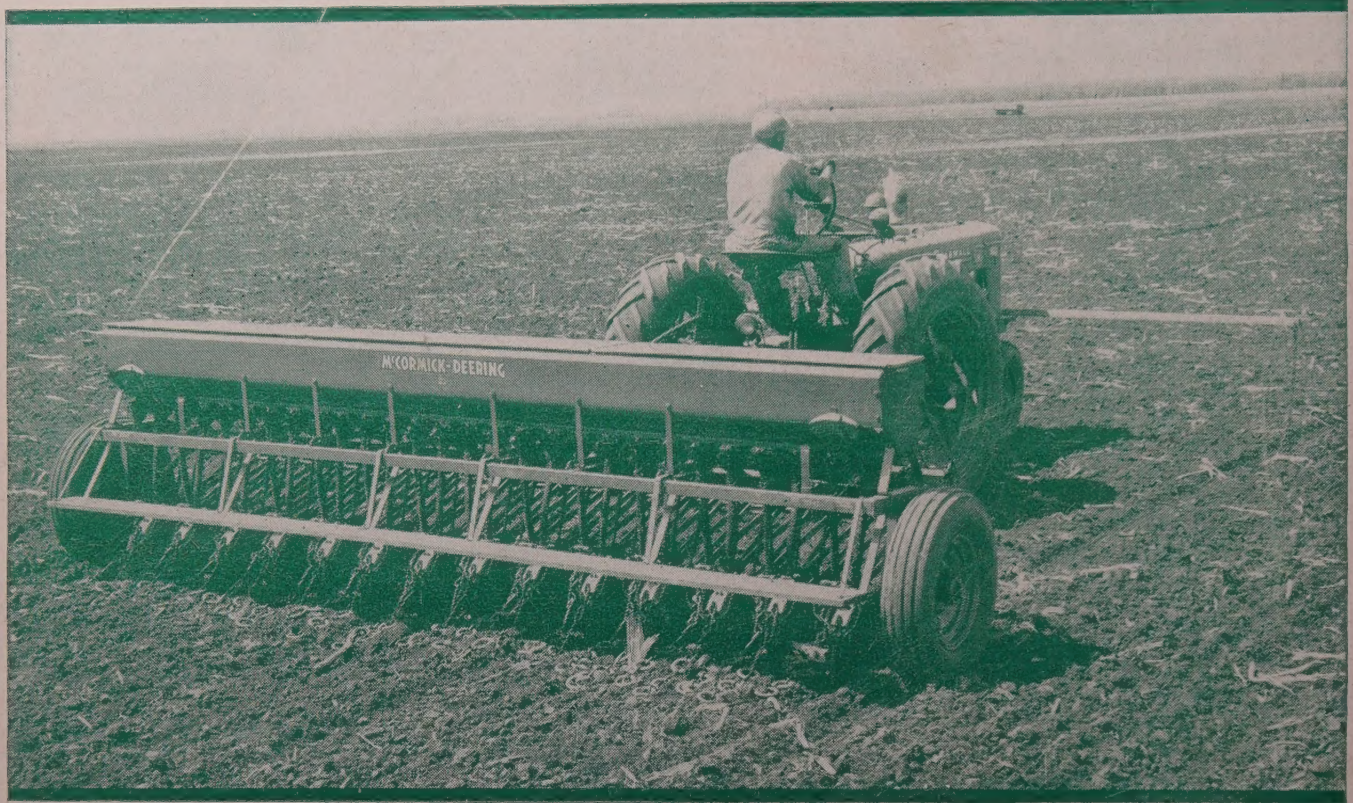
Then came the American nation with new freedom, new enterprise, new invention. In a single century came plows with steel moldboards, wheels, multiple bottoms. Animal power was first supplemented by steam engines, finally supplanted by gas tractors. A man's capacity to plow and to produce has been multiplied tenfold.

In all those swift advances, Case played a leading part. As you look toward your farming career, remember that for 106 years Case has been creating ever-better machines, to make farm work easier and more productive, farming more prosperous. Look to Case machines to help you get what counts today—high yield *per man*.

Case One-Way disk plow with Model "SC" tractor



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SEED WITH SPEED AND ACCURACY....

Here is the new IH Model M low-wheel grain drill—seeding $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of grain per hour.

The companion line of Model MF fertilizer grain drills resembles the Model M. But the MF has a large-capacity divided hopper with one side each for fertilizer and grain. The separate drive of the fertilizer mechanism can be set to deposit 30 to 1,135 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre.

These two models of the new line of IH drills are built for fast precision seeding of practically any size or kind of seed. The Model M and Model MF each have an all-steel frame of welded con-

struction that gives the backbone of strength to work behind a tractor at today's popular speeds, as a single unit or in multiple hitches.

The 6.00-16 tires give these drills flotation on soft seedbed. That helps assure the seeding depth desired; also results in power-saving lightness of draft. Bearings are pressure-lubricated and well protected from dust.

These new IH drills are furnished with the type of furrow openers selected; and with fluted or double run feed. Your IH dealer has full information on the size of Model M or MF drill equipped exactly to suit individual needs.



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